

(Continued.)
THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS,
PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA.

CHAPTER XVI.

They enter Cairo, and find every man happy.

As they approached the city, which filled the strangers with astonishment, "This," said Imlae to the prince, "is the place where travelers and merchants assemble from all the corners of the earth. You will here find men of every character, and every occupation. Commerce is here honorable: I will act as a merchant who has no other end of travel than curiosity; it will soon be observed that we are rich; our reputation will procure us access to all whom we shall desire to know; you will see all the conditions of humanity, and enable yourself at leisure to make your choice of life."

They now entered the town, stunned by the noise and offended by the crowds. Instruction had not yet so prevailed over habit, but that they wondered to see themselves pass undisturbed along the street, and met by the lowest of the people without reverence or notice. The princess could not at first bear the thought of being levelled with the vulgar, and for some days continued in her chamber, where she was served by her favorite Pekuah as in the palace of the valley.

Imlae, who understood traffic, sold part of the jewels the next day, and hired a house, which he adorned with such magnificence, that he was immediately considered as a merchant of great wealth. His politeness attracted many acquaintances, and his generosity made him courted by many dependants. His table was crowded by men of every nation, who all admired his knowledge, and solicited his favor. His companions, not being able to mix in the conversation, could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise, and were gradually initiated in the world as they gained knowledge of the language.

The prince had, by frequent lectures, been taught the use and nature of money; but the ladies could not for a long time comprehend what the merchants did with small pieces of gold and silver, or why things of so little use should be received as equivalent to the necessities of life.

They studied the language two years, while Imlae was preparing to set before them the various ranks and conditions of mankind. He grew acquainted with all who had anything uncommon in their fortune or conduct. He frequented the voluptuous and the frugal, the idle and the busy, the merchants and the men of learning.

The prince being now able to converse with fluency, and having learned the caution necessary to be observed in his intercourse with strangers, began to accompany Imlae to places of resort, and to enter into all assemblies, that he might make his choice of life.

For some time he thought choice needless, because all appeared to him equally happy. Wherever he went he met gaiety and kindness, and heard the song of joy or the laughter of carelessness. He began to believe that the world overflowed with universal plenty, and that nothing was withheld either from want or merit; that every hand showered liberality, and every heart melted with benevolence; "and who then," says he, "will be suffered to be wretched?"

Imlae permitted the pleasing delusion, and was unwilling to crush the hope of inexperience, till one day, having sat awhile silent, "I know not," said the prince, "what can be the reason that I am more unhappy than any of our friends. I see them perpetually and unalterably cheerful, but feel my own mind restless and uneasy. I am unsatisfied with those pleasures which I seem most to court. I live in the crowds of jollity, not so much to enjoy company as to shun myself, and am only loud and merry to conceal my sadness."

"Every man," said Imlae, "may by examining his own mind guess what passes in the minds of others; when you feel that your own gaiety is counterfeit, it may justly lead you to suspect that of your companions not to be sincere. Envy is commonly reciprocal. We are long before we are convinced that happiness is never to be found, and each believes it possessed by others to keep alive the hope of obtaining it for himself. In the assembly where you passed the last night, there appeared such brightness of air, and volatility of fancy as might have suited beings of a higher order, formed to inhabit serene regions inaccessible to care or sorrow; yet believe me, prince, there was not one who did not dread the moment when solitude should deliver him to the tyranny of reflection."

"This," said the prince, "may be true of others, since it is true of me; yet whatever be the general infelicity of man, one condition is more happy than another, and wisdom surely directs us to take the least evil in the choice of life."

"The causes of good and evil," answered Imlae, "are so various and uncertain, so often entangled with each other, so diversified by various relations, and so much subject to accidents which cannot be foreseen, that he who would fix his condition upon incontestable reasons of preference must live and die inquiring and deliberating."

"But, surely," said Rasselas, "the wise men, to whom we listen with reverence and wonder, chose that mode of life for themselves which they thought most likely to make them happy."

"Very few," said the poet, "live by choice. Every man is placed in his present condition by causes which acted without his foresight, and with which he did not always willingly co-operate; and

therefore you will rarely meet one who does not think the lot of his neighbor better than his own."

"I am pleased to think," said the prince, "that my birth has given me at least one advantage over others, by enabling me to determine for myself. I have here the world before me; I will review it at leisure; surely happiness is somewhere to be found."

CHAPTER XVII.

The Prince associates with Young Men of Spirit and Gaiety.

Rasselas rose next day, and resolved to begin his experiments upon life. "Youth," cried he, "is the time of gladness; I will join myself to the young men, whose only business is to gratify their desires, and whose time is all spent in a succession of enjoyments."

To such societies he was readily admitted; but a few days brought him back weary and disgusted. Their mirth was without images; their laughter without motive; their pleasures were gross and sensual, in which the mind had no part; their conduct was at once wild and mean; they laughed at order and law; but the frown of power dejected, and the eye of wisdom abashed them.

The prince soon concluded that he should never be happy in a course of life of which he was ashamed. He thought it unsuitable to a reasonable being to act without a plan, and to be sad or cheerful only by chance. "Happiness," said he, "must be something solid and permanent, without fear and without uncertainty."

But his young companions had gained so much of his regard by their frankness and courtesy that he could not leave them without warning and remonstrance. "My friends," said he, "I have seriously considered our manners and our prospects, and find that we have mistaken our own interest. The first years of man must make provision for the last. He that never thinks never can be wise. Perpetual levity must end in ignorance; and intemperance, though it may fire the spirits for an hour, will make life short or miserable. Let us consider that youth is of no long duration, and that in maturer age, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms of delight dance no more about us, we shall have no comforts but the esteem of wise men, and the means of doing good. Let us therefore, stop while to stop is in our power; let us live as men who are sometime to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils to count their past years by follies, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health only by the maladies which riot has produced."

They stared awhile in silence one upon another, and at last drove him away by a general chorus of continued laughter. The consciousness that his sentiments were just, and his intentions kind, was scarcely sufficient to support him against the horror of derision. But he recovered his tranquillity, and pursued his search.

TELEPHONES IN THE WEST.

(From the New York Times.)

There is danger that the people in several Western States will be deceived by the determination of the Central Union Telephone company to withdraw telephones from its patrons in Indianapolis and other cities of Indiana, and by the reasons which it gives for this action. It will be remembered that the Indiana Supreme court sustained a State law providing that the price charged for telephone service should not exceed \$3 a month, and that the company asserts that under this law it cannot make money.

The company's determination to go out of business in the Indiana cities has already had some effect upon proposed or pending legislation of this kind in other States. The Ohio Legislature has voted to postpone until January next the consideration of a bill containing the provisions of the Indiana law, and in Iowa a legislative committee reports in favor of indefinitely postponing a similar bill. Users of telephones in those States are frightened. Undoubtedly the company desired and intended to frighten them when it announced that telephones in Indianapolis would be withdrawn.

But if legislators and users of telephones in Iowa and Ohio had been acquainted with the financial history of the Central Union company and some other Western telephone companies they would not, we venture to say, have run away at the sound of the first gun. What does the Central Union company mean when it says it cannot make anything at a rate of \$3 a month? Simply that it cannot make dividends on a capital stock of \$10,000,000. Do the users of telephones in Indiana and other States covered by this company think that they ought to be required to pay dividends on so large a balloon of capital? But the figures that show the size of the watered capital do not tell the whole story. The Bell company owns \$3,326,000 of the capital stock of the Central Union Telephone company, \$1,000,000 of the capital stock of the Iowa Union Telephone and Telegraph company, (said to be capitalized at about \$3,000,000,) and \$125,000 of the capital stock of the Iowa and Minnesota Telephone company, (said to be

capitalized at about \$500,000.) From the Central Union it had received in May, 1885, dividends to the amount of \$39,383 upon shares entitled to earn dividends, but by far the greater part of its stock was not entitled to earn dividends until July 1, 1887. These were the provisions of an agreement. The Bell company had waived dividends upon its stock in the Iowa Union company and the Iowa and Minnesota company until July 1, 1886, and July 1, 1887, respectively. Its official statement, laid before the legislative committee, showed that on July 1, 1887, it would be empowered to demand dividends upon \$2,311,000 of its Central Union stock and its \$125,000 of Iowa and Minnesota stock, while its \$1,000,000 of Iowa Union stock would be entitled to dividends on July 1, 1886. Do these facts throw any light upon the motives and acts of the Central Union Telephone company, its parent, and its allies?

The system by which the Bell company, demanding and receiving every year \$2,000,000 rent for the use of its \$500,000 worth of instruments, has endeavored to take possession of all the local companies of the United States is a system whose purpose is to draw from users the greatest possible sum without regard to the value of service or the amount of money invested. It holds \$22,000,000 of stock in these companies. In accordance with its plan the capitals of the local companies have been enormously swollen with water. The New England company's nominal capital is \$12,000,000, at least three-fourths of which is water, and the Bell company owns \$6,215,000 of it. The rates in the region covered by this company have been raised to pay dividends on this enormous capital and subscribers have complained. One of them representing the subscribers of Worcester, remarked in the course of his testimony before a legislative committee that he was willing that the patentee and his associates should receive a magnificent income, but that it should not be too magnificent. He was asked what he meant by a magnificent income. "When a company," said he, "pays in \$200,000 in eight months, makes \$400,000, and then sells \$5,500,000 of stock, all from the original \$200,000 investment, I call that magnificent."

Do the people of Indiana believe that \$10,000,000 in money or its equivalent has been invested by the stockholders and managers of the Central Union company? Can the people of Iowa find \$1,000,000 in money or its equivalent invested by the Iowa Union company? Probably not, but these companies and their parent propose that the people shall pay dividends on these fictitious sums, and they hope by frightening them to kill restrictive legislation in States that are inclined to follow Indiana's example. The people must see that when all the Bell company's fictitious stock becomes entitled to dividends the rates will be even higher than they are now. They should not allow themselves to be scared.

A WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1886.

Editor Register:—I left Vermont on Saturday last, riding to the depot in a sleigh. I do not know what the weather has done for you since, whether the pulp teams are silent again or not; but here the full spring has come. Warmth is being entertained at the hotels; the twitter of birds is present everywhere, and the grass is springing green, that is, beginning to, although the country as a whole still wears its brown dress. Undoubtedly it is an early spring. To make sure of its being permanent I shall leave tomorrow for Charleston and Aiken, South Carolina.

I stopped here, first, at Willard's, one of the old-time hotels, and a cozy, comfortable house; but the rooms given me not proving satisfactory, I changed to the Arlington, where Gov. Stewart is, and which, I suppose, stands the most fashionable hotel at Washington. But this, too, is pervaded with the village airs and home-like manners that belong more to Washington than any other city I ever entered and make it a remarkably pleasant place to live in.

Gov. Stewart is a staunch Edmunds man and says they all would be, in Vermont, if they knew the true condition of things. Edmunds is a great power, the acknowledged leader now of the party, clean and efficient, making no mistakes. If the party had always had such a leader it would easily now be victor, and if it follows such leadership it will easily become dominant again; but will it? We have little doubt but that Vermont will return Mr. Edmunds by a decided, perhaps overwhelming, majority. He has been steadily gaining at home for the last few weeks, and men and papers who it was thought at one time would oppose have announced their intention to support him cordially.

But whether the Republican party of the country will follow the honest course of such men as Edmunds for civil service reform, honesty in all government affairs, holding the great railroads to the payment of their debts due government, and the favoring of a government telegraph, remains to be seen. The great solid people don't talk much, but they move in their own courses for their own good. They form the current of that stream of government which thus far so wisely and so well has carried on this mighty nation in its course. The present administration, glided into the current and seized the helm. It is alert and honest; honest to stand by its principles of civil service reform and cunning to force discordant elements to obey it. We think, though, Mr. Edmunds has got the

better of it in the controversy now before the public; and, if allowed to lead, will bring back the Republican party to deserved success.

J. B.

Temperance Column.

EDITED BY THE W. C. T. U.

"The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

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1st Vice-President - Mrs. U. D. TWICHELL.
2d Vice-President - Mrs. E. E. RICH.
Secretary - Mrs. G. C. WALKER.
Treasurer - Mrs. J. W. LOVETT.

RUSSIA.

Russia must be considerably further removed from civilization than is commonly supposed. The minister of finances has just made what to him is the startling discovery that cologne is not imported into that country solely for toilet uses. He ascertains upon indubitable evidence that it is consumed in great quantities as a spirituous drink, and he officially recommends the imposition of the same duty now laid upon brandy. The hitherto uninformed minister can hardly have traveled far beyond his own boundaries or he would have known that cologne with its alcoholic basis is largely used as a stimulant and even an intoxicant, especially by women, many of them of what the *Tribune* calls "the better classes" in France, England, and especially in the United States.—*World*.

A WORD TO PROHIBITIONISTS ALL OVER THE LAND.

Now, a word to the people all over the land who favor prohibition. We come before you with the determination to do all in our power to make the law effective in Atlanta, so that the experiment may be full and adequate. Let this experiment—made after a prolonged canvass and a full vote—fail, and your cause will lose what it has gained in Atlanta, and will never carry another city of like size. Let it be a success, and all that has been said in its favor will be proved to be true. We invite you, therefore, to come and help us build up our city and keep our machinery moving; that the world may be forced to acknowledge that prohibition will prohibit in cities, and can do so without injuring the city in which it is tried. We have a city of surprising prosperity. It is healthy and clean, proof against epidemic, with a climate that is incomparable—good, pure water, backed by a rich agricultural section, with the best of railroad facilities, in close proximity to the finest timber and richest mineral regions in the world—with good schools, fine churches, low taxes, small debt, and a hospitable energetic people.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution* (Dem.).

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Samuel F. Cooper of Grinnell, Iowa, writes to the New York *Evangelist*:

Prof. Fisk P. Brewer, in the *Evangelist*, makes no exception to the statement of one Henry Rickel, that "Prohibition is not meeting with any great degree of success in Iowa," and that "Public sentiment in behalf of prohibition is rapidly dying out." I beg to take issue with my good friend the professor, who in the retirement of his quiet and cultured home, clearly misapprehends the situation. Drunkenness is not on the increase in Iowa. Public sentiment in behalf of prohibition is not dying out by any means. It is not perhaps so pronounced and active as at first, but it is broader, firmer, wiser. The law is not a failure by any means; else why should the liquor league and the saloon interest put forth such frantic efforts for its repeal? The fact is, the law is enforced thoroughly and effectively in eighty of the one hundred counties in the State. In the remaining counties its partial failure is owing not at all to its own inherent weakness, but to the fact that execution is in the hands of its bitter foes, from the judge upon the bench down to the pot-house constable and saloon-keeping justice of the peace. The statute cannot execute itself; no statute can do that. Hence it is that in the "river towns," where the foreign element is largely in the ascendancy, the law is openly defied, as any law would be which in the least restricted the sale of malt or spirituous liquors. On the other hand, I would cite this (Poweshiek) county as an instance of the beneficent working of the law. Under the old regime there were not less than a dozen saloons in the county, with all their baleful influence; now not one drop is sold except clandestinely, and under imminent risks. And this blessed change has been wrought in almost every interior county in the State. Does that look like failure?

—The island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, spent his four solitary years, has never since been inhabited until twelve years ago, when the present Governor Rodi settled upon it with a small colony. Rodi is a Swiss. In 1866 he fought for Austria against the Prussians, and in 1870 for France. After the defeat of the French he emigrated to Chili and made himself useful to the government, at whose invitation he undertook the colonization of Robinson Crusoe's lonely island. Here he has resided for the last twelve years as governor and judge. Most of the settlers over whom he presides are German and Swiss. Nearly all the vegetation of the temperate zone thrives upon Juan Fernandez.

A lady that lived at Lands End, West South to visit a friend. On a shelf there she found The rare CELERY COMPOUND, And she liked it well you may depend.

Be Warned

In time. Kidney diseases may be prevented by purifying, renewing, and invigorating the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When, through debility, the action of the kidneys is perverted, these organs rob the blood of its needed constituent, albumen, which is passed off in the urine, while worn out matter, which they should carry off from the blood, is allowed to remain. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the kidneys are restored to proper action, and Albuminuria, or

Bright's Disease

is prevented. Ayer's Sarsaparilla also prevents inflammation of the kidneys, and other disorders of these organs. Mrs. Jas. W. Weld, Forest Hill st., Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes: "I have had a complaint of diseases, but my greatest trouble has been with my kidneys. Four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla made me feel like a new person; as well and strong as ever." W. M. McDonald, 46 Summer st., Boston, Mass., had been troubled for years with Kidney Complaint. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, he not only

Prevented

the disease from assuming a fatal form, but was restored to perfect health. John McLellan, cor. Bridge and Third sts., Lowell, Mass., writes: "For several years I suffered from Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint, the latter being so severe at times that I could scarcely attend to my work. My appetite was poor, and I was much emaciated; but by using

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

my appetite and digestion improved, and my health has been perfectly restored."

Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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A farm of nearly one hundred acres, consisting of meadow and pasture, with house and barns, situated about one mile from Brandon on a good road. Will sell a part or the whole. A good opportunity is offered to any one to secure a very productive farm at a low price. Address or inquire of

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STATE OF VERMONT—District of Addison, ss.

The Probate court for the District of Addison.

To all persons interested in the estate of Peter Jackson, late of Middlebury, in said District deceased, Greeting:

By the authority of the State of Vermont, you are hereby notified to appear before the said Probate Court at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause, if any you have, why the account of Gardner C. Gady, administrator of the estate of said deceased, should not be allowed, and also why the residue of said estate should not be distributed to the parties entitled thereto. Dated at Middlebury, in said District, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1886.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Addison, ss. Be it remembered, that at a session of the Probate Court held at Middlebury, within and for said district, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1886.

Present: Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, Judge. Whereas, L. D. Leland and Betsey A. Leland, executors of the will of Solon Clark, late of Sullivan, in said District, deceased, have this day presented to said Court their petition in writing, setting forth, that it will be necessary to sell a part of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts and charges of administration; and also that it will be beneficial for all parties interested therein to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, and that the conveyance is necessary to carry out the contract of the deceased entered into in his lifetime, and there-in making application to said Court for its aid to make such sale. It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified to appear before said Court at the Probate office in Middlebury, in said District, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a.m., by publication of this order, three weeks successively previous hereto, in the Middlebury Register, a newspaper printed at Middlebury aforesaid, to show cause if any they may have, why said license should not be granted.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Judge.



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has been increasing its trade (from sales of 750 tons the first year to 50,000 tons now per annum), and this by reason of its wonderful action on the Soil, it being made for "active service in the field, not for dress parade in the chemist's laboratory."

Its Record is its strongest testimonial, and no farmer should hesitate to try a fertilizer which for so many years has been in the front rank, and whose application on lands for grain, grass, cotton, tobacco, root or fruit crops, has produced results unsurpassed by any. Pamphlets, with directions, etc., forwarded free, on application to local agents, or to

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For Sale!

The house and lot situated on Seymour Street in Middlebury village, near the Congregational church, known as the

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D. E. BOYCE, Middlebury, March 16, 1886. 11-3w

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Is well watered; buildings in fair condition. Will sell all or one-half. Considering its nearness to the village and its quality, this farm is cheap property and a good investment for any one. Such land, so near any other place of this size, could not be bought for twice the money. C. D. TWICHELL, Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 21, 1885. 42-11

Farm for Sale

THE Farm in the southeast part

of the town of Shoreham, of late the home place of William G. Willson, deceased, is offered for sale. This farm is supposed to contain 147 acres, consisting of meadow, pasture and wood-land, in desirable proportion. The dwelling-house has lately been thoroughly repaired and modernized; and is neat, convenient, comfortable and commodious. The out-buildings, though not new, are in fair condition, and entirely ample for the wants of the farm. The farm is well fenced, and has upon it a young, thrifty and bearing orchard. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a good home and a farm with more desirable and fewer objectionable features, than the average of farms. If desired, easy terms of payment will be granted. For price and other particulars, inquire on the premises, of

Mrs. ELIZA WILLSON,

Or of E. J. ORMSBEE, Brandon, Shoreham, Vt., Jan. 26, 1886. 311